

REP

REPROACHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]
 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.
 Shall I then be us'd reproachfully? *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
 I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *1 Tim. v. 14.*
 2. Shamefully; infamously.
 REPROBATE. *adj.* [reprobatus, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.
 They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. *Tit. i. 16.*
 Strength and art are easily outdone.
 By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*
 God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a reprobate condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South's Sermons.*
 REPROBATE. *n. f.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.
 What if we omit
 This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakefp.*
 I acknowledge myself for a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Ral.*
 All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became reprobates. *Taylor.*
 TO REPROBATE. *v. a.* [reprobo, Lat.]
 1. To disallow; to reject.
 Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.
 What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly reprobated. *Hammond.*
 A reprobated hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.
 Drive him out
 To reprobated exile round the world,
 A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd. *Southern.*
 REPROBATENESS. *n. f.* [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.
 REPROBATION. *n. f.* [reprobation, Fr. from *reprobate*.]
 1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.
 This fight would make him do a desperate turn;
 Yea curse his better angel from his side,
 And fall to reprobation. *Shakefp. Othello.*
 Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
 God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*
 2. A condemnatory sentence.
 You are empower'd to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*
 TO REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [re and produce; reproduire, Fr.]
 To produce again; to produce anew.
 If horse dung reproduces oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*
 Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the same white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*
 REPRODUCTION. *n. f.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew.
 I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*
 REPROOF. *n. f.* [from *reprove*.]
 1. Blame to the face; reprehension.
 Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof the easier. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 Fear not the anger of the wife to raise;
 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. *Pope.*
 2. Censure; slander. Out of use.
 Why, for thy sake, have I suffer'd reproof? shame hath covered my face.
 REPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.
 If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reproveable. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
 TO REPROVE. *v. a.* [reprover, Fr.]
 1. To blame; to censure.
 I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices. *Psal. l. 8.*
 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.
 What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whig.*
 There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but reprove. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

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What if thy son
 Prove disobedient and reprov'd, retort,
 Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*
 If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to reprove him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 3. To refuse; to disprove.
 My lords,
 Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 4. To blame for. With *of*.
 To reprove one of laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for idleness. *Carew.*
 REPROVER. *n. f.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.
 Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold reprover. *South.*
 This shall have from every one, even the reprovers of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*
 TO REPRUNE. *v. a.* [re and prune.] To prune a second time.
 Reprune apricots and peaches, faving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
 REPTILE. *adj.* [reptile, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines reptile is confounded with serpent.
 Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
 Cherish the fully'd reptile race with mois. *Gay.*
 REPTILE. *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.
 Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*
 Hilly retreat! fithness no female hither,
 Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
 Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile,
 To woman, form divine. *Prior.*
 REPUBLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.
 These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans. *Ad.*
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [republica, Lat. republic, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.
 Those that by their deeds will make it known,
 Whose dignity they do sustain;
 And life, state, glory, all they gain,
 Count the republick's, not their own. *Benj. J. Injun.*
 They are indebted many millions more than their whole republick is worth. *Addison's State of the War.*
 REPUDIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.
 TO REPUDIATE. *v. a.* [repudio, Lat. repudier, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.
 Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 Let not those, that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*
 REPUDIATION. *n. f.* [repudiation, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.
 It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife. *Arbutnot on Cain.*
 REPUGNANCE. *n. f.* [repugnance, Fr. from *repugnant*.]
 REPUGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *repugnance*.]
 1. Inconsistency; contrariety.
 But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*
 It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and repugnancy of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*
 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion.
 Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
 And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
 Without repugnancy? *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
 Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats or repugnances, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure. *South's Sermons.*
 That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the repugnance which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*
 REPUGNANT. *adj.* [repugnant, Fr. repugnans, Lat.]
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious.
 His antique sword,
 Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
 Repugnant to command. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 2. Contrary; opposite.
 Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly repugnant therunto. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 REPUGNANTLY.

REQ

REPUGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily.
 They speak not repugnantly thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 TO REPULULATE. *v. n.* [re and pullula, Lat. repulluler, Fr.] To bud again.
 Though tares repullulate, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
 REPULSE. *n. f.* [repulse, Fr. repulsa, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.
 My repulse at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*
 Nor much expect
 A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
 So bent, the more shall flame him his repulse. *Milton.*
 By fate repell'd, and with repulse tir'd. *Denham.*
 TO REPULSE. *v. a.* [repulsus, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.
 The christian defendants still repulsed them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Kneller.*
 This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were repulsed, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*
 Man complete to have discover'd and repuls'd
 Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*
 REPULSION. *n. f.* [repulsus, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.
 Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of repulsion or flying off from one another. *Arbutnot.*
 REPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.
 The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a repulsive force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*
 TO REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [re and purchase.] To buy again.
 Once more we fit on England's royal throne,
 Repurchase'd with the blood of enemies;
 What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
 Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakefp.*
 If the son alien those lands, and repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's Law of England.*
 REPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.
 If ever any vice shall become reputable, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broom.*
 REPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.
 To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus reputably filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 REPUTATION. *n. f.* [reputation, Fr. from *repute*.] Credit; honour; character of good.
 Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving: you have lost no reputation at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser. *Shak.*
 Verily, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*
 A third interprets motions, looks and eyes;
 At every word a reputation dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
 TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [repute, Lat. reputer, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.
 The king was reputed a prince most prudent. *Shakefp.*
 I do repute her grace
 The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakefp.*
 I do know of those,
 That therefore only are reputed wife,
 For saying nothing. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Men, such as chuse
 Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
 Worse than embrothel'd trumpets prostitute. *Donne.*
 If the grand vizier be so great, as he is reputed, in politicks he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*
 REPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Character; reputation.
 2. Established opinion.
 He who reigns
 Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,
 Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute. *Milton.*
 REPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful.
 A word not elegant, but out of use.
 Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
 Had left me in reputeless banishment,
 A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
 REQUEST. *n. f.* [requiste, Fr.]
 1. Petition; entreaty.
 But ask what you would have reform'd,
 I will both hear and grant you your requests. *Shakefp.*
 Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther. *Esth.*

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All thy request for man, accepted son!
 Obtain; all thy request was my decree. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Ask him to lend
 To this, the last request that I shall send,
 A gentle ear. *Denham.*
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.
 Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no request of his country. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in request, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*
 Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. *Temple.*
 TO REQUEST. *v. a.* [requiesce, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.
 To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir,
 And I'll request your presence. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 It was to be requested of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Kneller.*
 The virgin quire for her request,
 The god that fits at marriage feast;
 He at their invoking came,
 But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*
 In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to request, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South's Sermons.*
 REQUESTER. *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; soliciter.
 TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [re and quicken.] To reanimate.
 By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
 His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
 Requick'd what in flesh was fatigate,
 And to the battle came he. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 REQUIEM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or rest.
 We should profane the service of the dead,
 To sing a requiem and such peace to her;
 As to peace-parted souls. *Shakefp.*
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.
 The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
 With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
 Else had I an eternal requiem kept,
 And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*
 REQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.
 It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances requirable in a history to inform. *Hale.*
 TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [require, Lat. requirer, Fr.]
 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right,
 Ye me require
 A thing without the compals of my wit;
 For both the lineage and the certain fire,
 From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*
 We do require them of you, so to use them,
 As we shall find their merits. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do; and this the law of God requirerth also at our hands. *Spelman.*
 This imply'd
 Subjection, but requir'd with gentle sway.
 Ours our alliance other lands desir'd,
 And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*
 God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour, and the penalty of his condition required it. *Locke.*
 2. To make necessary; to need.
 The king's business required haste. *1 Sam. xxi. 8.*
 High from the ground the branches would require
 Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*
 But why, alas! do mortal men complain;
 God gives us what he knows our wants require,
 And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*
 REQUISITE. *adj.* [requisitus, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.
 When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was requisite, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*
 Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately requisite to this performance. *Wake.*
 REQUISITE. *n. f.* Any thing necessary.
 Res non parva labores, sed reliqua, was thought by a poet to be one of the requisites to a happy life. *Dryden.*
 For want of these requisites, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
 This God on his part has declared for the requisites on ours, what we must do to obtain these blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*
 REQUISITELY.